

## FARM AND HOME.

MARK TWAIN.

## Melancholy Result of His Attempt to Edit an Agricultural Paper.

I did not take the temporary editorship of an agricultural paper without misgivings. Neither would a landsman take command of a ship without misgivings. But I was in circumstances that made the salary an object. The regular editor of the paper was going off for a holiday, and I accepted the terms he offered and took the place.

The sensation of being at work again was luxurious, and I wrought all week with unflinching pleasure. We went to press, and waited a day with some solicitude to see whether my effort was going to attract any notice. As I left the office, toward sundown, a group of men and boys at the foot of the stairs dispersed with one impulse, and gave me passage way. "That's him!" I was naturally pleased by this incident.

The next morning I found a similar group at the foot of the stairs, and scattering couples and individuals standing here and there in the street, and over the way, watching me with interest. The group separated and fell back as I approached, and I heard a man say: "Look at his eyes!" I pretended not to observe the notice I was attracting, but secretly I was pleased with it, and was proposing to write an account of it to my aunt. I went up the short flight of stairs and heard cheery voices and a ringing laugh as I drew near the door, which I opened and caught a glimpse of two young, rural-looking men, whose faces blanched and lengthened when they saw me, and then they both plunged through the window with a great crash. I was surprised.

In about half an hour, an old gentleman with a flowing beard and a fine but rather austere face, entered and sat down at my invitation. He seemed to have something on his mind. He took off his hat and set it on the floor, and got out of it a red silk handkerchief and a copy of our paper. He put the paper on his lap, and while he polished his spectacles with his handkerchief, he said:

"Are you the new editor?"  
"I said I was."  
"Have you ever edited an agricultural paper before?"  
"No," said I, "this is my first attempt."  
"Very likely; have you had any experience in agriculture, practically?"  
"No, I believe not."  
"Some instinct told me so," said the old gentleman, putting on his spectacles and looking over them at me with asperity, while he folded his paper into a convenient shape. "I wish to read you what must have made me have that instinct. It was this editorial. Listen, and see if it was you that wrote it:"

"Turnips should never be pulled—it injures them. It is much better to send a boy up and shake the tree."

"Now, what do you think of that—for I really suppose you wrote it?"  
"Think of it? Why, I think it is good. I think it is sense. I have no doubt that every year millions and millions of bushels of turnips are spoiled in this township alone by being pulled in a half-ripe condition, when, if they had sent a boy up to shake the tree—"

"Shake your grandmother! Turnips don't grow on trees!"

"Oh, they don't, don't they? Well, who said they did? The language was intended to be figurative, wholly figurative. Anybody, that knows anything, will know that I meant that the boy should shake the vine."

Then the old person got up and tore his paper all into small shreds, and stamped on them, and broke several things with his cane, and said I did not know as much as a cow, and then went out and banged the door after him, and in short, acted in such a way that I fancied he was displeased about something. But, not knowing what the trouble was, I could not be any help to him.

The regular editor came in. He was looking sad, and perplexed, and dejected. He surveyed the wreck that old rioter and these two young farmers had made, and then said:

"This is a sad business—a very sad business. There is the mutilated bottle broken, and six panes of glass, and a spittoon and two candlesticks. But that is not the worst. The reputation of the paper is injured, and permanently. I fear. True, there never was such a call for the paper before, and it never sold such a large edition, or soared to such celebrity; but does one want to be famous for lunacy, and prosper upon the infirmities of his mind? My friend, as I am an honest man, the street out here is full of people, and others are roosting on the fences, waiting to get a glimpse of you, because they think you are crazy. And well they might, after reading your editorials. They are a disgrace to journalism. You do not seem to know the first rudiments of agriculture. You speak of a furrow and a harrow as being the same thing; you talk of the moulton season for cows; and you recommend the domestication of the pole-cat on account of its playfulness and its excellence as a rat. I want you to go. Nothing on earth could persuade me to take another holiday. Oh, why didn't you tell me you didn't know anything about agriculture?"

"Tell you, you cornstalk, you cabbage you son of a cauliflower! It's the first time I ever heard such an unfeeling remark. I tell you I have been in the editorial business going on fourteen years, and it is the first time I ever heard of a man's having to know anything in order to edit a newspaper. You turnip! Who write the dramatic critiques for the second-rate papers? Why, a parcel of promoted shoemakers and apprentice apothecaries, who know just as much about good acting as I do about good farming, and no more. Who review the books? People who never wrote one. Who do up the heavy leaders on finance? Parties who have had the largest opportunities for knowing nothing about it."

"Who criticize the Indian campaigns? Gentlemen who do not know a war-whoop from a wigwam, and who never have had to run a foot-race with a tomahawk or pluck arrows out of the several members of their families to build the evening camp-fire with. Who write the temperance appeals and clamor about the flowing bowl? Folks who will never draw another sober breath till they do it in the grave. Who edit the agricultural papers, you—yam? Men, as a general thing, who fall in the poetry line, yellow-covered novel line,

sensation-drama line, city-editor line, and finally fall back on agriculture as a temporary reprieve from the poor-house. You try to tell me anything about the newspaper business! Sir, I have been through it from Alpha to Omega, and the less a man knows the bigger noise he makes and the higher salary he commands. Heaven knows if I had been ignorant instead of cultivated, and impudent instead of diffident, I could have made a name for myself in this cold, selfish world. I take my leave, sir. Since I have been treated as you have treated me, I am perfectly willing to go. But I have done my duty. I have fulfilled my contract, as I was permitted to do it. I said I could make your paper of interest to all classes, and I have. I said I could run your circulation up to twenty thousand copies, and if I had two more weeks I'd have done it. And I'd have given you the best class of readers that ever an agricultural paper had—not a farmer in it, nor a solitary individual could tell a watermelon from a peachvine to save his life. You are the loser by this rupture, not me, Pleasant. Adios."

[COMMUNICATED.]  
Autumn Leaves—No. 5.

At the time of my conversion to the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ my engagement was teaching. I continued in this vocation for some year and a half, after which time I became a licentiate in the itinerancy of the Methodist Church, having first been licensed as an exhorter, in conformity with the usages of this Church. If memory is correct in her details on that feature of my personal history, my name appeared first on the itinerant record in 1823, according to the history of Methodism by Dr. N. Bangs. My first traveling as an itinerant was on Pond Spring Circuit, under Rev. Isaac Sullivan, preacher in charge, and Rev. William McMahon, Presiding Elder—"a man after God's own heart"—whose eloquence held many thousand hearts spell-bound under his ministrations of the Word of Holy Inspiration.

I traveled my second year on the Cumberland Mission, embracing Morgan, Campbell and Fentress counties, Kentucky, making an area, or distance, nearly if not entirely three hundred miles, once each month for twelve calendar months, making a total distance of 3600 miles. Here I learned many lessons of humility and self-denial. The people were proverbially poor, in the main. Many meals of musty corn bread and acid buttermilk constituted my diet. In some instances, bear meat and venison was presented with Irish potatoes. I then lived like a prince. Often rare sport was presented in the chase of the panther, wild turkey, and the frequent skunk, in the distance. It was truly amusing to see them in the gorges of those Alpine heights, where they principally resorted in pairs, exercising themselves in self-defense when interrupted by my hurling missiles to annoy them. They would throw themselves vertically on their heads, and while in that position they would thoroughly saturate their brush, or tail, preparatory to directing their perfumed liquid at their enemy. So much for *Copied Sketch*.

Some of those mountain streams afforded the most luscious fish. The jack fish, known here as the salmon, was caught there, measuring three feet, besides other species of the piscatory family. The habits of that wild Alpine species were proverbially kind, and manifested much interest in the religion taught them by their ministers, so far as they understood it, for they were, in the main, an uneducated community of people and demonstrated as much genuine virtue as most communities under similar circumstances. The number added to the Church that year, memory does not serve to identify—the whole regime of that charge that year being confided to my inexperience, as my Presiding Elder, Rev. James Gwinn, was too aged and too over-burdened by obesity, weighing 350 pounds. My report at Conference in the fall, at Columbia, was cordially received, and I was transferred that fall to the Holston Conference.

## Dried Fruits.

The return of the season for gathering fruits and preparing them for market makes it our duty to offer some suggestions to fruit raisers. To bring the best prices apples ought to be sliced thin, taking out the core. There are simple, cheap machines for doing this at a great saving of labor; but avoid that machine which cuts the apples into rings. They are scarcely salable in that shape. They should be dried a bright straw color, taking care to keep them from wet. Peaches should be peeled and cut lengthwise of the peach, and great care ought to be taken to dry them bright. Blackberries must be dried thoroughly without breaking them. Cherries when pitted, sell better with red and black mixed. They must be thoroughly dried and no sugar, molasses, or syrup mixed with them.

The most graphic accounts of the great fire at Constantinople fail to convey an idea of its horrors and destructiveness. More than 7,000 houses were destroyed, and property to the value of \$40,000,000 was sacrificed. More than one thousand dead bodies have been recovered, and there are still 1,400 missing persons unaccounted for. Seven fire companies, engines and men, perished in the flames they endeavored to subdue. The horrible incidents are too numerous to detail. Strangest of all is the fact that the fire thus destructive raged but a few hours, and spread with such rapidity that buildings were swept away in an instant, and with an explosion like that of a cannon. Such awfully destructive fires are, fortunately, hardly possible in American cities, with their broad avenues, brick buildings, and superior fire engines.—*Tribune*.

In 1850, Pittsburgh numbered thirteen rolling mills, employing 2,500 hands. The capital invested amounted to \$5,000,000. In 1854 there were nineteen mills, which contained 176 puddling furnaces and 253 nail machines. At the present time, there are thirty-two iron, five steel, four steel and iron, and two copper mills. A chronological survey of the list of manufacturing establishments shows that the increase since 1830 has been at the rate of one a year. Out of forty-six mills erected since 1813, forty-three are still in operation. Among the appliances to be found in these mills, are 178 train of rolls, varying from six to thirty inches in diameter, 556 boiling furnaces, 178 heating furnaces, 498 nail machines, 69 steam hammers, varying from 300 to 16,000 pounds, and 195 steam engines.

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.—The bill which passed the Senate some weeks ago, providing for a change in the Judicial Circuits of the United States, was to-day killed in the House. Mr. Butler reported it back from the Judiciary Committee with a recommendation that it do not pass, and it was accordingly laid on the table. So there is to be no change in the circuits as now constituted.—*N. Y. Times*.

## Horse Feeding.

Dr. McClure's Stable Guide treats of horse feed in accordance, we think, with the views of the most experienced horsemen. He greatly prefers corn to oats, in all seasons of the year. We quote:

For horse feed, Indian corn possesses all the elements of warmth and nutrition, and is well calculated to supply the wear and tear of the system of the hardest worked horse, and keep him in a healthy condition, without any assistance from oats; but the usual addition of hay should be allowed to horses, whatever be the feed in use. By a reference to the analysis of corn, it will be observed that there is little loss from woody fibre or other inert substance, but that it is wholly composed of flesh and fattening substances. It is this principle contained in corn that is to be modified and corrected as a feed, and not to be added to by a greater concentration of nutritive matter; or, in other words, add to the corn materials that do not contain, or at least but in a small degree, those powerful constituents that characterize Indian corn; and for this purpose we will recommend that the corn be in minute division, or ground into meal, to insure a greater diffusion in the stomach, and less concentration than would result by feeding it whole, and not mixed with extraneous matter, as cut hay, or chaff and a little bran. The bran is to prevent, or at least modify, the costive or binding and heating effects of the corn; the chaff or cut hay is to give sufficient bulk to the feed, thereby keeping the bowels moist, and the meal from contraction. At the same time the horse has a feed before him of which he can eat his fill without producing cramp or colic, which often results from feeding corn whole or in meal, without a sufficient mixture or bulk being given it. It is the want of this knowledge, together with the extra trouble in cutting hay and mixing such a feed, that forms the chief argument of some stablemen against feeding with corn and in favor of oats.

A carriage or saddle-horse used for shopping or afternoon rides or drives can be kept in excellent condition with six pounds of corn meal, three pounds of cut hay, two quarts of wheat bran and a teaspoonful of salt, mixed with warm water in winter and cold in summer, the water to be just enough barely to moisten the mess and not to make soft feed or slop to disturb the bowels of the horse, and unfit him for exertion. The above named mess is to be divided into three feeds, for morning, noon and evening. An addition of six to eight pounds of hay must also be given in the rack. These quantities, however, are merely proximate, for the old horse and one of harder work will, to keep him in good condition, require an addition, and young animals of less work will not require so much. Draught and hard worked horses should be fed more generously, say fifteen to sixteen pounds of meal, with six to eight pounds of cut hay, half a peck of bran, and an extra allowance of hay in the rack at night.

LOOK TO YOUR GRAPES.—Burning of the odds and ends of tobacco, to be obtained at some stores and all tobaccoists, for two or three cents per pound, is the best thing to smoke out all the early vermin from the grape; and just now is a delicate time to watch the vines, to see that they are free from these enemies. The smoking, however, should be done without regard to their presence. It is a protection. No one who knows anything about raising grapes under glass will water the vines while they are blossoming. But when this is fully over, the large syringe should thoroughly sprinkle everything inside, including vines, soil, glass, &c., twice or three a day. This must be accompanied with powdered sulphur, placed in the vicinity of every vine as a protection against mildew; and should mildew unfortunately make its appearance, the vines themselves should be sprinkled with it.

Just now the out-door grapes are liable to suffer from the steel blue bug, which feeds upon the blossom, and leaves behind its progeny the small brown maggot that feeds ravenously upon the leaves, and seriously damaging whatever of the crop is left by the bug. A solution of whale oil soap and water is sudden death to them; but the larvae are difficult to get at, and the best way to destroy them is to go over the vines and use the thumb and finger. Last year they were very few and they did but little damage, and there may be no damage from them this year, but the vines should be carefully gone over—and not an hour should be lost in doing so.—*German-town Telegraph*.

TO COOK VEGETABLES.—A German professor says that if one portion of a vegetable be boiled in pure distilled or rain water, and another in which a little salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the tenderness of the two. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior in flavor. This inferiority may go so far, in the case of onions, that they are entirely destitute of either taste or odor; though when cooked in salt water, in addition to the pleasant salt taste, is a peculiar sweetness and strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. Water which contains one-twentieth of its weight in salt is far better, because the salt hinders the solution or evaporation of the flavoring principles of the vegetables.

Hot milk has been successfully tried as a remedy for diarrhea. It is said that a pint every two or three hours will check the most violent stomach-ache, indigestion, cholera or dysentery. Half a pint every meal generally reduces, gradually and pleasantly, an ordinary diarrhea. It is simple, and will not harm you to try it.

MANAGEMENT OF PASTURES.—A contributor to one of our exchanges finds that it pays to clip over pasture land with a scythe at coarse places left by the cattle, and cut and stack near stables for bedding. In this, the weeds, small bushes and coarse grain is converted into manure.

Judge Hoar, having left a professional income of \$20,000 a year to take the Attorney Generalship will return to the pleasant and more profitable calling that he left.

Many citizens of S. C. are taking measures to erect a suitable monument to the memory of the late William Gilmore Simms.

A Mississippi paper announces that "George Dickens, the well-known author of 'Boz' and the 'Mystery of Druidism,' is dead."

## Agricultural Implements, &amp;c.

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MABRY, TURNER &amp; CO.,

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—AND—

## STEAM ENGINES.

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## Tornado Thresher,

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## Reaping and Mowing Machines,

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## REAPER AND MOWER,

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## Wheeler &amp; Mellick's

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## Cast Cast-Steel Plows,

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## HARROWS,

## Hand and Horse Rakes,

## CRADLES AND SCYTHES,

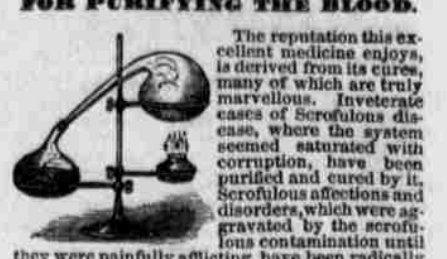
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## FERTILIZERS,

## SALT AND CEMENT.

We ask a call from our old friends and customers, and the Farmers of East Tennessee.

April 6 1870

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,  
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

The reputation of this excellent medicine enjoys a deserved prominence, many of which are truly marvellous. Incurable cases of Scrofulous diseases, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country, that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to be deposited throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the viscera. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla. It is also a powerful remedy for Scrofulous diseases. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilitic or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effects. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity of the Gallbladder or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer of the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are Languid and Listless, Despondent, Sleepless, and troubled with Nervous Apprehensions or Fears, or any of the affected symptoms of Weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial.

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For sale by all druggists, and merchants generally, may 25-wly

## Legal Advertisements.

## Anderson County Tax Sales.

## STATE OF TENNESSEE—ANDERSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, D. T. MOORE, COLLECTOR OF THE Public Taxes for the County of Anderson for the years 1866 and 1867, has reported to the Circuit Court of the County of Anderson the following tracts of land as having been assessed for taxes; that the taxes thereon are due and remain unpaid; and that the respective owners have no goods or chattels in this County on which he can distrain for said taxes, to-wit:

John Kirks, in District No. 1, value \$300. Tax \$3.37 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.20, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$7.07 1/2.

C. M. Spencer, in District No. 1, value \$135. Tax \$2.49 1/2, clerk's fees \$1.50, collector's fees \$2.00, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$7.49 1/2.

Jonathan Bishop, in 1st District, value \$100. Tax \$1.11, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$5.11.

Robert McIntire, in 4th District, value \$1400. Tax \$10.77 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$13.77 1/2.

Greene C. Hunter, in 5th District, value \$1375. Tax \$10.77 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$13.77 1/2.

W. H. and J. M. Quencer, one town lot and house in Clinton, value \$500. Tax \$5.55, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$9.55.

W. H. and J. M. Quencer, one town lot and house in Clinton, value \$500. Tax \$5.55, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$9.55.

John C. McKamey's Heirs, in 7th District, value \$500. Tax \$5.55, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$9.55.

Rachel Taylor, in 7th District, value \$100. Tax \$1.11, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$5.11.

James Kurren, in 7th District, value \$500. Tax \$5.55, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$9.55.

Martin Turpin's Heirs, in 9th District, value \$250. Tax \$2.77 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$6.77 1/2.

Wm. Turpin's Heirs, in 9th District, value \$250. Tax \$2.77 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$6.77 1/2.

Wm. Turpin, in 9th District, value \$250. Tax \$2.77 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$6.77 1/2.

Issue Phillips, in 10th District, value \$500. Tax \$5.55, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$9.55.

William Rich, in 10th District, value \$500. Tax \$5.55, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$9.55.

Thos. Seiber, in 10th District, value \$250. Tax \$2.77 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$6.77 1/2.

Jaasper Keith, in 10th District, value \$100. Tax \$1.11, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$5.11.

P. L. Patterson, in 10th District, value \$50. Tax \$0.55, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$3.55.

Robert Hunkaly, in 12th District, value \$150. Tax \$1.66 1/2, collector's fees \$1.00, clerk's fees \$1.50, printer's fees \$1.50. Total \$5.66 1/2.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that judgment be and is hereby entered against the aforesaid tracts of land, in the name of the State, for the sum annexed to each, it being the amount of taxes, costs and charges due severally thereon for the years 1866 and 1867; and it is ordered by the Court that the said several tracts of land, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient of each of them to satisfy the amount of taxes, costs and charges annexed to them severally, be sold on the last day of August, and that an order of sale issue accordingly. Therefore, you, the said D. T. Moore, Tax Collector for Anderson County aforesaid, are hereby commanded to expose to public sale the aforesaid tracts of land, or so much of them as will be sufficient to pay the taxes and costs, and make return of this writ at a Circuit Court to be held at the court house in the town of Clinton, on the 24th Monday of July next.

Witness J. C. Cox, Clerk of said Court, at office in Clinton, the 24th Monday of March, 1870.

L. C. COX, Clerk.

Per W. B. DOWELL, Deputy Clerk.

IN OBEEDIENCE TO THE FOREGOING ORDER

of sale, I will expose to public sale, at the court house door in the town of Clinton, Tennessee, on the last Monday of July, 1870, and continue till sold, the foregoing tracts of land described in said order of sale, for the taxes, costs and charges annexed thereto, unless said amounts are previously paid.

D. T. MOORE,

June 15-wit. Tax Collector for Anderson County.

## THE SUPREME COURT

FOR THE

Eastern Division of the State of Tennessee

at Knoxville

WILL BE BEGUN, OPENED AND HELD AT

the Court House in Knoxville, on the 24th Monday (being the 12th day) of September next, when the business of the Court will be taken up and heard in accordance with the order made by said Court at its last term; which order is in the words and figures following, to-wit:

It is ordered by the Court that at the next term of this Court, the civil cases upon docket be taken up and disposed of in the following order, to-wit:

First. All cases on the docket of the Fifth Circuit filed during or previous to the year 1868.

Second. All cases upon the docket of the First, Second, Third, Fourth and Sixth Circuits, filed during and previous to the year 1869.

Commencing with the First Circuit, and taking the several Circuits in the order above named.

The criminal cases will be taken up and disposed of as the Court may direct.

A true copy of the order. Test: M. L. PATTERSON,